

III.—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages, by the Rev. N. BROWN, American Missionary stationed at Sadiyá at the north-eastern extremity of Assám.*

Considerable time has elapsed since a proposal was made through the *Christian Observer* for collecting short vocabularies of all the languages between India and China. In pursuance of the plan then proposed, have been received, through the kindness of several literary gentlemen, vocabularies of *twenty-seven* languages, specimens of which are prepared for insertion in the periodical above named; but as the subject is equally interesting to the general student and philologist as to the missionary, I have thought a copy of the paper would not prove unacceptable to your pages\*. For *twelve* of these vocabularies, viz. the *Manipurí, Songpú, Kapwí, Koreng, Marám, Champhung, Luhuppa, Northern, Central and Southern Tángkhul, Khoibú,* and *Maring*, I am indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Capt. GORDON, Political Agent at Manipur, author of the *Manipurí Dictionary*; to the Rev. C. GUTZLAFF for vocabularies of the *Anamese, Japanese and Corean*; to the Rev. J. I. JONES, Bankok, for that of the *Siamese*; for the *Gáro*, to Mr. J. STRONG, Sub-Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for A'sám, and to Rev. J. RAE, of Gowaháti, for the *A'ká*. Most of the remaining languages given in the table have been written down from the pronunciation of natives residing in the neighbourhood of Sadiyá.

Although I have as yet received vocabularies of but a small portion of the languages originally contemplated, I have thought it advisable to give specimens of such as have been obtained, hoping that others may be induced to extend the comparison by publishing specimens of other languages†. The names selected are those of the most common objects, and may therefore be regarded as the earliest terms in every language, and such as were least liable to be supplanted by foreign words.

The words given in the table are written according to the Romanizing system; and although there may be some slight variations in the sounds of particular letters, in consequence of the vocabularies having been made out by different persons, yet it is believed they will be found sufficiently uniform for all the purposes of general comparison.

I now proceed to give such remarks upon the several languages contained in the table, as have been furnished by the individuals engaged in compiling the vocabularies.

\* We need not assure the author, to whose studies we have already been more than once indebted, how acceptable the comparison he has undertaken is to our own pages; but it may encourage his inquiries and stimulate his zeal to hear that every letter from Paris, where philology seems to have now the most successful cultivation, presses this very object upon our notice.—ED.

† Mr. TREVELYAN has kindly favoured us with copies of the printed vocabulary, which we shall lose no time in forwarding to those interested in this train of research, especially to obtain lists of the hill dialects of all parts of India.—ED.

I.—*Bangali* and *A'samese*. These languages being derived from the *Sanskrit*, possess a close affinity to each other. It appears from the table that above six-tenths of the most common words are identical, except with slight variations of pronunciation. The most important of these are the substitution of *s*, in *A'samese*, for the *Sanskrit* *ch*, and a guttural *h* for the *Sanskrit* *s* and *sh*. The vowels have also undergone considerable variations. The grammatical peculiarities of the two languages are considerably unlike. In the inflection of nouns and verbs, they both bear a strong resemblance to the Latin and Greek languages, with which they have a large number of words in common. The numerals are evidently derived from the same source with the Greek.

The *A'samese* possesses six cases of nouns corresponding to those of the Latin, to which may be added a seventh, or *Locative case*, expressed in English by the prepositions *at* or *in*. The terminations of the cases are as follows :

| <i>Singular.</i> |                    | <i>Plural.</i>                    |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i>      |                    | <i>Nom.</i> hon̄t,—bilák, or bur. |
| <i>Gen.</i>      | r.                 | <i>Gen.</i> hon̄tor,—bilákor, &c. |
| <i>Dat.</i>      | lui.               | <i>Dat.</i> hon̄tolui.            |
| <i>Acc.</i>      | k.                 | <i>Acc.</i> hon̄tok.              |
| <i>Voc.</i>      | as the <i>Nom.</i> | <i>Voc.</i> as the <i>Nom.</i>    |
| <i>Abl.</i>      | re.                | <i>Abl.</i> hon̄tore.             |
| <i>Loc.</i>      | t.                 | <i>Loc.</i> hon̄tot.              |

A peculiar feature of the *Asamese* is the use of two pronouns for the second person, according as the person addressed is superior or inferior to the speaker. This distinction is also marked by a different termination of the verb, thus :

| <i>Singular.</i>        |                              |                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>First person,</i>    | Moi máruṅ,                   | I strike.       |
| <i>Sec. person,</i>     | Toi máro,                    | 'Thou strikest. |
| <i>Do. (honorific,)</i> | Túmi márá,                   | You strike.     |
| <i>Third person,</i>    | Hí máre,                     | He strikes.     |
| <i>Plural.</i>          |                              |                 |
| <i>First person,</i>    | A'mi máruṅ,                  | We strike.      |
| <i>Sec. person,</i>     | Tohon̄t máro,                | You strike.     |
| <i>Do. (honorific,)</i> | Tumulák márá,                | Ye strike.      |
| <i>Third person,</i>    | Hihon̄te, or híbiláke, máre, | They strike.    |

From this specimen, it may be seen that the verb undergoes no alteration on account of number.

Adjectives, in *Asamese*, have no declension, nor are they varied to denote the degrees of comparison. These are expressed by means of the suffix *kui*, *than*, added to the locative case of nouns ; as, íátkui dāngor, *great [er] than this* ; atáitkui dāngor, *great [er] than all*, i. e. *the greatest*. The same particle is also used in changing adjectives to adverbs, like the syllable *ly*, in English ; thus, khor, *swift* ; khorkui, *swiftly*.

Nouns, in whatever case, almost invariably precede the verbs with which

they are connected. From the variety of cases, it will readily be inferred that the use of prepositions, or particles having the force of prepositions, is seldom required. When such particles are used, they must invariably follow the nouns which they govern. The genitive case always precedes the noun by which it is governed.

II.—*Siamese, Khamtí, and other branches of the Tui.* We have seen that the Bangáli and Asámese, in their grammatical forms, bear a close resemblance to the family of European languages. We come now to a class of monosyllabic languages evidently belonging to the Chinese stock. In these languages the nouns and verbs uniformly consist (except where foreign terms have been introduced), of monosyllabic roots, which undergo no change on account of case, mood or tense. These accidents are expressed by means of particles, generally following, but in some cases preceding, the nouns or verbs which they modify. A striking peculiarity, which, so far as we have had opportunity to examine, extends to all monosyllabic languages, is the variety of *intonations*, by which sounds organically the same are made to express entirely different meanings. The first division of tones is into the *rising* and *falling*, according as the voice slides up or down during the enunciation of a syllable. This variety of tone is employed, in English, mostly for the purposes of emphasis and euphony; but in Tai, Chinese, Barmese, &c. such a variation of tone produces different words, and expresses totally different ideas. Thus in Tai, *má* signifies *a dog*, *má* (the stroke under the *m* denoting the falling tone) signifies *to come*. In Barmese, *lé* is *air* but *lé* is *a bow*; *myen* is the verb *to see*, while *myen* denotes *a horse*.

Another distinction of tone, which obtains nearly or quite universally, in monosyllabic languages, is the *abrupt termination*, or a sudden cessation of voice at the end of a syllable. This is denoted by a dot under the final letter. Like the other variations of tone, it entirely changes the meaning of the words to which it is applied. Thus, taking for illustration the syllables above mentioned, *má*, in Tai, signifies *a horse*; in Barmese, *lé* signifies *to be acquainted with*; *myen*, *high*.

These two varieties of intonation are the most extensive and important; but several languages of the Chinese family make still more minute distinctions. The Chinese language itself is said to distinguish eight different tones; the Tai possesses five or six; the Karen an equal number; the Barmese only three, viz. the rising, falling, and abrupt.

The *Siamese, Láos, Shyán, Khamtí* and *Ahom*, are all merely dialects of the same original language, which is called TAI; and prevails through a wide tract of country, extending from Siam to the valley of the Brahmaputra. I have inserted in the table specimens of the Khamtí and Siamese, spoken at the two extremities, between which the difference will naturally be greater than between the dialects spoken at any of the intermediate stations. Yet we find that upwards of nine-tenths of the fundamental words in these two dialects are the same, with but slight variations in the pronunciation. These variations are mostly confined to a few letters, viz.



*ch*, which the northern tribes change to *ts*; *d*, for which they use *l* or *n*; *r*, which becomes *h*; and *ua*, which they exchange for long *ó*.

Different systems of writing have been introduced to express the sounds of the *Tai*; the Khamtí and Shyán alphabets are evidently derived from the Barmese; the Láos is nearly related to the Barmese, but more complete and better adapted to the wants of the language than the Shyán; while the Siamese character bears only a remote resemblance to the Barmese.

All the dialects of the *Tai* have nearly the same grammatical construction. The arrangement of words in sentences is, for the most part, as in English; unlike other eastern languages, where the words are generally placed in an inverted order. The nominative precedes the verb; the verb usually precedes the objective. Prepositions always precede the nouns which they govern. The possessive case follows the noun by which it is governed, as *mü man*, the *hand* [of] *him*, i. e. *his hand*. Adjectives follow the nouns which they qualify.

A striking feature in many eastern languages both monosyllabic and polysyllabic, is the use of *numeral affixes*, or, as they have sometimes been called, *generic particles*. These particles are affixed to numeral adjectives, and serve to point out the genus to which the preceding substantive belongs. Thus in *Tai*, the expression for *two elephants* would be, *tsáng song tó*, *elephants two bodies*. When the number is *one*, the generic particle precedes the numeral, as *tsáng tó nüng*, *one elephant*. In Barmese, the generic particles invariably follow the numerals, as *lú ta-yauk*, *man one person*; *lú nhi-yauk*, *men two persons*, i. e. *two men*.

III.—*A'ká* and *A'bor*. These languages have been but partially examined; it is evident, however, from the table, that they are closely allied to each other, nearly half the words being found alike in both. One-fifth of the words agree with the *Mishimí*; and a considerable number with the Barmese, Singpho and Manipur.

The *A'bor*s occupy the lofty ranges of mountains on each side the river *Diháng*, or *Tsámpú*, and are probably very numerous. The *Mirí* is a dialect of this language, which is spoken by the people of the plains; but is said not to be essentially different from the language of the highlands.

IV.—*Mishimí*. This language is spoken by the inhabitants of the mountainous regions on the river *Diháng*, east of the *A'bor* country. Little is known of them. There are three principal tribes, the *Mdí Mishimís*, the *Táron* or *Digárú Mishimís*, and the *Maiyí* or *Meme Mishimís*. Their language is substantially the same. It is distinguished by several very peculiar tones, and some of its consonants are extremely difficult of enunciation. In this respect it differs from the *A'bor*, the sounds of which are easy and flowing.

V.—*Barmese*. This language is originally monosyllabic, although it now contains many polysyllabic words. These are mostly terms belonging to their religion, which have been introduced from the *Páli*, their sacred language. The Barmese delights in the multiplication of synonymous



words, which follow each other in close succession and serve to render many terms definite which would otherwise be ambiguous. Páli words are generally followed by their synonyms in the vulgar tongue. Thus the usual expression for *earth* is *pathawí myégyí*; *myégyí* (great earth) being the vulgar term, and *pathawí* the Páli or Sanskrit.

The order of arrangement in Barmese is almost directly the reverse of the English. As an example of this, take the following sentence: *He said, I am the voice of one crying, make straight in the wilderness the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias.* The verse in Barman stands thus: *The prophet Esaias said as, The-Lord of the-way the-wilderness in straight make, crying one of the-voice I am, he said.*

In Barmese, the affixes to nouns, verbs and numerals, are very abundant, many of them merely euphonic. Great attention has been paid to euphony in the formation and cultivation of this language. This is particularly seen in the change of the hard consonants, *k, p, s, t*, to the corresponding soft letters, *g, b, z*, and *d*. Thus *E'ráwati* (the river) is invariably pronounced *E'ráwadi*, though written with a *t*; *Gotama* (their deity) is pronounced *Godama*, &c. All the affixes, whether of verbs, nouns, or numerals, beginning with a sharp consonant, universally exchange it for a soft one, except where the verb or noun itself ends in a sharp consonant, in which case euphony requires that the affix should begin with a sharp, as the enunciation of a flat and sharp together is peculiarly harsh and difficult. We also trace this principle in the Manipurí language, where the verbal affix is *ba*, unless the verb ends in one of the sharp consonants *k, t*, or *p*, when the affix is invariably *pa*. Capt. GORDON does not inform us whether this principle extends to the other affixes in Manipurí, but, from the similarity of the two languages, it seems not improbable that such may be the case.

VI.—*Karen*. I have been disappointed in the hope of obtaining a perfect vocabulary of this language. The few words inserted in the table will, however, give some idea of its affinities. It most resembles the Barmese and Manipurean dialects, though it is essentially different from either. Its tones are five; the same in number with those of the *Tai*. Several of them, however, appear to be different from those of any other tribe. No final consonants are allowed in Karen.

VII.—*Singpho* and *Jilí*. The Singpho possesses many words in common with the Abor, the Barmese, and the Manipurean dialects. It is the language of extensive tribes, occupying the northern portions of the Barman empire. The intonations are similar to the Barmese, and its grammatical construction is almost precisely the same. It is peculiar for its combinations of consonants, many of which would at first sight appear quite unpronounceable to a European. It doubtless belongs to the monosyllabic stock of languages.

The *Jilís* are a small tribe who formerly occupied the highlands in the northern part of Barmah, but have been driven from their country by the Singphos. The tribe is now nearly extinct. Their language appears to

have been a dialect of the Singpho, seven-tenths of their vocables being found in that language.

VIII.—*Gáro*. For a vocabulary of the language of this singular people we are indebted to Mr. STRONG, of Goalpára, who from frequent intercourse with this tribe, has had opportunity to become well acquainted with their language and customs. In the specimen given in the table, the orthography of a few words has been slightly altered, so as to conform to the Romanizing system. The language appears to have considerable relation to the Singpho and Jili. It is difficult to decide from the specimens before us, whether it is to be ranked with the monosyllabic or polysyllabic languages. It probably belongs to the latter. The Gáros inhabit an extensive range of hills below Gawaháti, and are in a completely savage state. So meagre is their language, that they have not even a term for *horse*, nor do they possess any knowledge of such an animal.

IX.—*Manipurí and neighbouring dialects*. The following very interesting account of the singular variety of languages spoken in the neighbourhood of Manipur, is copied from Capt. GORDON's letter to Mr. TREVELYAN.

“ I send you specimens of (including the Manipurí) twelve of the numerous languages, or perhaps more properly, as respects many of them, dialects spoken within this territory. On examining PEMBERTON's map, you will perceive that, beginning in the west with the *Songpú*, (here commonly confounded with the *Kapwí*, a much smaller tribe,) I have, in my course round the valley, reached the parallel of latitude from which I first set out, having described rather more than a semicircle. This is, however, but the inner of the two circles I propose completing, and until I have made some progress in my way round the outer one, I feel that I shall not be able to furnish satisfactory replies to the queries respecting particular tribes.

“ In several directions, but more especially in the north-east, I am given to understand the languages are so very numerous, that scarcely two villages are to be found in which they are perfectly similar. This, I apprehend, arises from the propensity to change inherent in all languages, and which, when left to operate unrestrained by the check which letters impose, soon creates gradually increasing differences of dialect amongst a people originally speaking the same language, but who have become disunited, and between whom little intercourse has afterwards subsisted. To the same cause is, I believe, attributed the great diversity of languages and dialects spoken by the aborigines of America, particularly in Brazil, where communities composed each of a small number of families are said to speak languages unintelligible to every tribe around them. Aware of this circumstance as respects a country more favorable to intercourse than the mountainous territory surrounding Manipur, I was not much surprised at finding instances of the same kind in this vicinity. The language spoken in *Champhung* is only understood by the thirty or forty families its inhabitants. The majority can speak more or less of Manipurí, or the languages of their more immediate neighbours ; but I am told that there

are individuals who require an interpreter in conversing with persons not of their own very limited community. Dialects so nearly similar as are those of the *Northern* and *Central Tánghkuls*, are generally intelligible to the adult male population on both sides. But the women (the two tribes in question seldom intermarry) and children, who rarely leave their homes, find much difficulty in making themselves understood. Neither of the tribes just named understand the language spoken by the *Southern Tánghkuls*, and that again differs as widely from the languages of the *Khoibús* and *Maring*s. The southern Tánghkuls tell me that their language is spoken by the inhabitants of a large village named *Kambí-maring*, situated somewhere to the westward of the northern extremity of the *Kabó* valley. I mention this to show why I as yet do not feel myself competent to give satisfactory replies to the queries concerning particular tribes. I however think I can discover a connection (I do not include the *Tui*) between all of the languages in this quarter that I have yet examined, sufficiently intimate to warrant me in assigning a common origin to the tribes by whom they are spoken. From these tribes, which I imagine to be the aborigines of the country, extending east and south-east from the *Brahmaputra* to *China*, I derive both the *Burmese* and the *Manipuris*. To the *Shyáns*, I assign a different origin."

X.—*Anamese* or *Cochin-chinese*. The vocabulary of this language has been furnished by Rev. Mr. GUTZLAFF, from whose letter are extracted the following additional particulars.

"The *Anamese* spoken in *Cochin-china* and *Tunkin* with very little difference, might be considered as a coarse dialect of the Chinese, if the sounds wherewith the characters are read were also current in the spoken language. But the oral dialect totally differs from that used in perusing the books in the Chinese character, and the construction likewise deviates materially. It is however monosyllabic; has intonations and all the characteristics of the Chinese, though the *Anamese* have fuller sounds, and use various letters and diphthongs which no Chinaman can pronounce correctly. The learning of the natives is entirely confined to Chinese literature, in the acquiring of which they are by no means celebrated. There exist a number of short-hand Chinese characters, which are used as syllabaries to express sounds without reference to their meaning; but they have not yet been reduced to a system, and are used in various ways. The language itself is spoken with a very shrill voice, and appears to a foreigner very uncouth. It bears only a slight resemblance to the *Cambodian*, but otherwise with no other dialect of the *Eastern Peninsula*\*."

XI.—*Japanese*. Mr. GUTZLAFF says, "This language is spoken with very little variation, by about 20 millions of people, who inhabit the *Japanese* islands. It is polysyllabic, and only resembles the Chinese so far as it has adopted some words from that language, which are however

\* We shall soon know more of this from the Bishop's dictionary, now nearly through the press.—ED.



changed, according to the organs of the natives, like the Latin and Greek words in our tongue. Having numerous inflections and a regular grammar, in a few points resembling the Mántchú, it is easier to express our ideas in it than in the Indo-Chinese languages. The Chinese character is universally read amongst the natives with a different sound and accent, more full and euphonical. For the common business of life, the Japanese use three different syllabaries, the *Katakana*, *Hirakana*, and *Imatskana*, which consist of certain Chinese contracted characters, and amount to 48. From hence it appears that all the radical syllables of the language are no more than 48, which by various combinations form all the words of one of the most copious languages on earth. Its literature is very rich. The Japanese have copied from and improved upon the Chinese, and have also availed themselves of the superiority of our European literature."

XII.—*Corean*. In regard to this language, Mr. GUTZLAFF makes the following remarks.

"*Corea* is little known, and the language still less. The collection of words here inserted was copied from MEDHURST'S VOCABULARY. This nation has likewise adopted the Chinese character, and is in the possession of the same literature; but in point of civilization it is below its teachers. The Coreans have a syllabary of their own, far more intricate than the Japanese, and formed upon the principle of composition. It consists of few and simple strokes, and is not derived from the Chinese character. Fifteen consonants and eleven vowels are the elements, which form 168 combined sounds, the sum total of the syllabary. The influence of the Chinese Government in this country has been far greater than in Japan, and hence the language is far more tinged with the language of Han. There are a very great number of composita, of which the first syllable is native and the last the Chinese synonym, pronounced in the Corean manner. We have not been able to discover any declension, but it is not unlikely that it has a few inflections. Many words resemble the Japanese, and the affinity between these two nations is not doubtful. The language being polysyllabic, does not require any intonation, and if such exist, it has entirely escaped our notice."

I now proceed to give specimens of all the languages and dialects of which vocabularies have been received: to which I shall add a table showing the number of words per cent. which in any two languages agree, or are so similar as to warrant the conclusion that they are derived from the same source. It must be noted that the words are spelled according to the Romanized orthography. The vowels are sounded as follows:—

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a as in <i>America</i> , <i>woman</i> . | á as in <i>far</i> , <i>father</i> . |
| e „ <i>men</i> .                        | é „ <i>they</i> .                    |
| i „ <i>pin</i> .                        | í „ <i>police</i> .                  |
| o „ <i>nor</i> , <i>not</i> .           | ó „ <i>note</i> .                    |
| u „ <i>put</i> .                        | ú „ <i>rule</i> .                    |
| u „ <i>l'une</i> , ( <i>French</i> .)   |                                      |

The letter *h* is always used strictly as an aspirate, whether at the beginning of a syllable, or following another consonant. Thus *th* is sounded as

in priesthood, not as in *think*; sh as in *mishap*, not as in *ship*: ph as in *uphold*, not as in *philosophy*. *Th* and *sh*, when used to express their English sounds as in *think*, *ship*, are printed in italics. The French nasal *n* (as in *enfant*) is expressed by n, with a dash underneath.

| English. | Bangáli.      | A'sámese. | Khamtí.  | Siamese. |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Air      | báyu          | botáh     | lum      | lóm      |
| Ant      | pipiliká      | póruá     | mut      | mót      |
| Arrow    | tír           | kánr      | lempün   | luk son  |
| Bird     | pakhyi        | sorai     | nók      | nók      |
| Blood    | rakta         | tez       | leüt     | lüat     |
| Boat     | nauká         | nau       | heü      | rüa      |
| Bone     | asthi         | hár       | núk      | kra dúk  |
| Buffalo  | mahish        | móh       | khwai    | khwái    |
| Cat      | birál         | mekári    | miú      | meau     |
| Cow      | garu          | górú      | ngó      | ngóa     |
| Crow     | kák           | kauri     | ká       | ká       |
| Day      | din           | din       | wan      | wan      |
| Dog      | kukkur        | kúkúr     | má       | má       |
| Ear      | karna         | káu       | hú       | hú       |
| Earth    | máti          | máti      | lang nia | dín      |
| Egg      | anda          | kóni      | khai     | khai     |
| Elephant | hasti         | hátí      | tsáng    | chháng   |
| Eye      | chhakhyuh     | sókú      | tá       | tá       |
| Father   | pitá          | bupai     | po       | po       |
| Fire     | agni          | júi       | fai      | fai      |
| Fish     | matsya        | más       | pá       | plá      |
| Flower   | pushpá        | phúl      | mok      | ðok mai  |
| Foot     | pád, charan   | bhóri     | tin      | tín      |
| Goat     | chhágál       | shágóli   | pe       | pe       |
| Hair     | kesh, chul    | súli      | phum     | phóm     |
| Hand     | hát           | hát       | mü       | mü       |
| Head     | mastak        | múr       | hó       | hua      |
| Hog      | shúkar        | gáhóri    | mú       | mú       |
| Horn     | shringa       | hing      | khau     | khau     |
| Horse    | ghóra         | ghóra     | má       | má       |
| House    | ghar          | ghor      | heün     | rüan     |
| Iron     | lauha         | lu        | lék      | lek      |
| Leaf     | pátá          | pát       | maü      | bai      |
| Light    | dípti         | pohor     | leng     | seng     |
| Man      | manushya      | mánúh     | kun      | khón     |
| Monkey   | bánar         | bándor    | ling     | ling     |
| Moon     | chandra       | jun       | leün     | düan     |
| Mother   | janani        | ai        | me       | me       |
| Mountain | parbat        | porbot    | noi      | phu khau |
| Mouth    | mukh          | múkh      | pák      | pák      |
| Musquito | mashá         | moh       | yüng     | yung     |
| Name     | nám           | nám       | tsü      | chhü     |
| Night    | rátri         | rátí      | khün     | khün     |
| Oil      | tail          | tel       | nam man  | nam man  |
| Plantain | kalá          | kolá      | kué      | klui     |
| River    | nadí          | nói       | me nam   | me nam   |
| Road     | rástá, bát    | bát       | táng     | táng     |
| Salt     | laban         | lun       | kü       | klüa     |
| Skin     | charma, chhál | shál      | nang     | nang     |
| Sky      | ákásh         | ákásh     | fá       | fá       |
| Snake    | shánp         | hép       | ngú      | ngú      |
| Star     | tárá          | torá      | náu      | dáu      |
| Stone    | prastar       | hil       | hin      | hín      |
| Sun      | súrjya        | belí      | wau      | tawan    |
| Tiger    | bégh          | bágh      | seü      | süa      |
| Tooth    | danta         | dánt      | khíú     | fan      |
| Tree     | gáchh         | gosh      | tun      | tón mai  |
| Village  | grám          | gaun      | mán      | bán      |
| Water    | jal, pání     | pání      | nam      | nam      |
| Yam      | álu           | álú       | hó man   | hóa man  |

| English. | A'ká.     | A'bor.  | Mishimi. | Burmese.    | Karen.     |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Air      | dorí      | ásár    | árengá   | lé          | kali       |
| Ant      | tarak     | táruk   | áruang   | payuetseik  | táhrísá    |
| Arrow    | apak      | epúgh   | mpú      | myá         | —          |
| Bird     | putáh     | pettáng | tsá      | nghet       | thó        |
| Blood    | oyí       | í       | harri    | thwé        | —          |
| Boat     | hulung    | etkú    | rruá     | lhé         | khlí       |
| Bone     | sala      | álong   | rúbóh    | ayó         | —          |
| Buffalo  | mendák    | menzek  | máji     | kyue        | páná       |
| Cat      | ásá       | kedári  | nádzári  | kyuang      | saminyo    |
| Cow      | shye      | sóu     | mátsokrá | nuá         | klo        |
| Crow     | pák       | pivág   | tsáklá   | kyí         | —          |
| Day      | húmpáh    | longe   | kihingge | né          | ní         |
| Dog      | ekí       | ekki    | nekó     | khwé        | tui        |
| Ear      | nyárunng  | nórunng | nakrá    | ná          | naku       |
| Earth    | —         | ámóng   | tari     | myé         | khí        |
| Egg      | pápúk     | rokpi   | mtiúmaie | u           | —          |
| Elephant | hátí      | syite   | dátón    | shen        | kátsho     |
| Eye      | nyek      | ámig    | malam    | myetsi      | mekhlí     |
| Father   | ábba      | bábu    | nábá     | aphé        | pá         |
| Fire     | ummah     | eme     | námíng   | mí          | mé         |
| Fish     | ngay      | engo    | tá       | ngá         | nyá        |
| Flower   | pung      | ápun    | ápü      | pánbwen     | —          |
| Foot     | lágá      | ale     | mgroh    | khyé        | khodu      |
| Goat     | shabam    | soben   | mádze    | sheik       | metele     |
| Hair     | demuk     | dúmid   | thüng    | shaben      | khósú      |
| Hand     | lák       | elág    | átuá     | let         | tsu        |
| Head     | dumpa     | dúmpóng | mkírá    | ghaung      | khó        |
| Hog      | kukpa     | éek     | bálí     | wet         | thó        |
| Horn     | kung      | áreng   | rriú     | khyo        | —          |
| Horse    | ghurá     | buré    | garre    | myen        | kásé       |
| House    | ú         | ekum    | hón      | eing        | hí         |
| Iron     | kakdhar   | yogid   | sí       | thán        | tá         |
| Leaf     | nabar     | ánne    | náh      | yuet        | —          |
| Light    | hang tepá | púánge  | tsonáwo  | len         | —          |
| Man      | bangne    | áni     | name     | lú          | prá        |
| Monkey   | lebe      | sibie   | tamrm    | myauk       | —          |
| Moon     | pala      | polo    | haluá    | la          | la         |
| Mother   | ane       | náne    | náma     | amé         | mo         |
| Mountain | nodí      | adí     | thaiyá   | taung       | kátsá      |
| Mouth    | gám       | nepáng  | takú     | nhók, pazát | thákbó     |
| Musquito | tárang    | sunggu  | tádze    | khyen       | pátso      |
| Name     | —         | ámin    | amüng    | náme        | áni        |
| Night    | ia        | kámo    | ia       | nyin, nya   | —          |
| Oil      | tel       | tuláng  | suá      | shí         | só         |
| Plantain | kepák     | kopág   | pháji    | nghetpyo    | sákwi      |
| River    | subang    | botte   | tsaló    | myit        | thimopralo |
| Road     | lamtau    | lámbe   | ailam    | lán         | kle        |
| Salt     | álla      | álo     | pláh     | shá         | ísá        |
| Skin     | sapen     | ásig    | kuá      | thayé       | —          |
| Sky      | áupá      | taling  | bríá     | mó          | múkhó      |
| Snake    | tabuk     | tábi    | tábú     | myué        | hru        |
| Star     | takar     | tekár   | kádang   | kye         | sá         |
| Stone    | elung     | eling   | mplá     | kyaukkhe    | le         |
| Sun      | dahani    | árunng  | wanyí    | né          | mu         |
| Tiger    | samnya    | simioh  | támyah   | kyá         | bosá       |
| Tooth    | phí       | ípáng   | llá      | thwá        | —          |
| Tree     | sangná    | sine    | masang   | thitpen     | áthú       |
| Villags  | nampung   | dólung  | máting   | yuá         | wé         |
| Water    | issí      | ási     | máchi    | yé          | thí        |
| Yam      | —         | engin   | gi       | myaukkhaung | nue        |



| English. | Singpho. | Jilí.     | Gáro.      | Manipurí.    | Songpú.    |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Air      | mbóng    | mbóng     | bárowá     | nungsít      | mpoan      |
| Ant      | kagin    | tsanglang | shámalchak | kakcheug     | nteang     |
| Arrow    | palá     | malá      | brá        | tel          | lú         |
| Bird     | wú       | machik    | dúbring    | úchek        | nroi       |
| Blood    | sai      | tashai    | kanchai    | i            | zyai       |
| Boat     | lí       | tali      | ring       | hí           | hlí        |
| Bone     | nráng    | khamráng  | gring      | sarú         | karau      |
| Buffalo  | ngá      | ngáloi    | mátmá      | iroi         | woirhoi    |
| Cat      | ngyau    | tengyau   | menggó     | haudong      | myauná     |
| Cow      | kansú    | tangá     | machú      | samuk        | woitom     |
| Crow     | kokhá    | takhá     | doká       | kwák         | aghak      |
| Day      | sini     | taná      | sálor      | nungthil     | kalthán    |
| Dog      | kwi      | takwí     | áchak      | hwi          | shí        |
| Ear      | ná       | kaná      | náchil     | ná           | anhúkon    |
| Earth    | nggá     | taká      | hár        | laipák       | kandí      |
| Egg      | wúdí     | matí      | dúchi      | yerum        | nroidui    |
| Elephant | magwí    | tsáng     | mongmá     | sámú         | woipong    |
| Eye      | mi       | njá       | mokron     | mit          | mhik       |
| Father   | wá       | va        | áfá        | ipá          | apú        |
| Fire     | wan      | tavan     | wol        | mai          | mái        |
| Fish     | ngá      | tangá     | nátok      | ngá          | khá        |
| Flower   | sabanpá  | saban     | bíbal      | lai          | mhua       |
| Foot     | lagóng   | takkhyai  | jáchok     | khong        | phai       |
| Goat     | painam   | takhyen   | dóbak      | hameng       | zyú        |
| Hair     | kará     | kará      | kiní       | sam          | sam        |
| Hand     | letá     | taphán    | jak        | khut         | bán        |
| Head     | bóng     | nggum     | shikam     | kok          | pí         |
| Hog      | wá       | tawak     | wok        | ok           | ghák       |
| Horn     | rung     | salung    | grong      | machí        | kachai     |
| Horse    | kamráng  | kamráng   | —          | sagol        | takoan     |
| House    | ntá      | kim       | nók        | yim, sang    | kái        |
| Iron     | mpri     | taphí     | shel       | yot          | ntan       |
| Leaf     | lap      | lap       | bolbijak   | lá, maná     | nhui       |
| Light    | thói     | thwé      | shingá     | ngálba       | ghén       |
| Man      | simpho   | nsang     | mande      | mí           | mai        |
| Monkey   | wé       | tawé      | hármak     | yong         | akoi       |
| Moon     | satá     | satá      | jájong     | thá          | bú         |
| Mother   | nú       | nú        | amá        | imá          | apui       |
| Mountain | bóm      | satóng    | áchurá     | ching        | cheing     |
| Mouth    | nggóp    | nóng      | kósak      | chil         | mhoang     |
| Mūsquito | sigrong  | pakyók    | ganggiá    | kang         | chakbáng   |
| Name     | ming     | taming    | bimong     | ming         | kazyán     |
| Night    | saná     | sanap     | wálor      | ahing        | yimhang    |
| Oil      | namman   | namman    | tochai     | tháu         | tháu       |
| Plantain | langó    | khungó    | tarik      | laphoi       | háu        |
| River    | khá      | talau     | chimá      | túrel        | duidái     |
| Road     | lam      | tanglong  | rámá       | lampí        | cháng      |
| Salt     | tsúm     | chúm      | kárasam    | thúm         | ntai       |
| Skin     | phi      | maphik    | bigil      | mawul        | kagi       |
| Sky      | mó       | mamó      | srigí      | nongthaurai- | tingpuk    |
| Suake    | lapú     | tapú      | chapí      | líl [pak     | nruí       |
| Star     | sagan    | sakan     | ásáke      | thawálbichak | ghanchong- |
| Stone    | nlóng    | talóng    | rangta     | nung         | ntáu [na   |
| Sun      | tsan     | katsán    | sálgrá     | númit        | naimhik    |
| Tiger    | saróng   | kasá      | machá      | kai          | kambang    |
| Tooth    | wá       | kóng      | wágam      | yá           | hú, nai    |
| Tree     | phún     | phún      | bolbiphang | úpál         | thingbang  |
| Village  | mareng   | mbat      | song       | khúl         | nham       |
| Water    | ntsin    | mchin     | chí        | ising        | dui        |
| Yam      | nai      | nai       | tájong     | há           | rhu        |

| English. | Kapwí.    | Koreng.    | Marám.     | Champhung. | Luhuppa.  |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Air      | thiráng   | tinghun    | nhlut      | phanrá     | masí      |
| Ant      | taugin    | mateangpwí | nteng      | chingkhá   | chaling   |
| Arrow    | than      | takyen     | nlá        | malú       | malá      |
| Bird     | masá      | nthikna    | aroi       | ngúthe     | vá        |
| Blood    | thí       | tazyai     | azyí       | azí        | ashí      |
| Boat     | lí        | malí       | nlí        | marikho    | marikhong |
| Bone     | marú      | pará       | mahú       | sorú       | arú       |
| Buffalo  | saloi     | alui       | aghoi      | ngalúi     | siloi     |
| Cat      | topisá    | myauná     | tokpá      | hángaubí   | lámí      |
| Cow      | tom       | matom      | atom       | shemuk     | simuk     |
| Crow     | maá       | nget       | chaghak    | khalá      | hangkhá   |
| Day      | tamlái    | nin        | lánlá      | ngasinlung | ngasun    |
| Dog      | wí        | tasí       | athí       | aval       | thú       |
| Ear      | kaná      | kon        | inkon      | khunú      | khaná     |
| Earth    | talai     | kadí       | nthá       | ngalai     | ngalai    |
| Egg      | makatui   | pabum      | aroighum   | ngori      | harú      |
| Elephant | tapong    | chapong    | mpong      | plóbí      | mavú      |
| Eye      | mik       | mik        | mik        | amak       | mik       |
| Father   | apá       | apú        | apá        | íbo        | avá       |
| Fire     | mai       | chamí      | mai        | amai       | mai       |
| Fish     | ngá       | chakhá     | khái       | akhai      | khái      |
| Flower   | rai       | charápen   | pán        | abun       | won       |
| Foot     | kí        | chapí      | phai       | aphai      | phai      |
| Goat     | ken       | kamí       | khamí      | amú        | me        |
| Hair     | sam       | tatham     | thém       | sam        | sam       |
| Hand     | kut       | chaben     | ván        | apán       | páng      |
| Head     | lú        | chapí      | apí        | kau        | kui       |
| Hog      | bok       | kabak      | wok        | avak       | hok       |
| Horn     | takí      | pake       | tí         | ratsú      | ngachí    |
| Horse    | takoan    | chakon     | chakon     | sagol      | sikwí     |
| House    | in        | chakí      | kai        | arú        | shim      |
| Iron     | thin      | chaghí     | kaphá      | aruk       | tin       |
| Leaf     | ná        | panú       | alui       | singnú     | ná        |
| Light    | bán       | ben        | ghen       | wár        | hor       |
| Man      | mí        | chamai     | mí         | samú       | mí        |
| Monkey   | kazyong   | tazyong    | kazyong    | khayo      | nayong    |
| Moon     | thá       | charhú     | lhá        | asúbí      | kacháng   |
| Mother   | anú       | apwí       | apwí       | ípe        | avú       |
| Mountain | ching     | malong     | kalong     | kaphung    | kaphung   |
| Mouth    | mamun     | chamun     | mathú      | khamar     | khamor    |
| Musquito | káng      | tingkheng  | tangkháng  | hachang    | hacháng   |
| Name     | ming      | pazyan     | azyan      | amang      | ming      |
| Night    | zyingphá  | nchun      | múlá       | ngayúlá    | ngayá     |
| Oil      | tháu      | tháu       | tháo       |            | tháurú    |
| Plantain | ngachang  | ngoshí     | mphoithai  | lípü       | náná      |
| River    | tuikoak   | shinggrú   | arunkai    | úrai       | kong      |
| Road     | lampwí    | mpwí       | lampí      | lampí      | songvú    |
| Salt     | machí     | matai      | nchí       | kasam      | machí     |
| Skin     | mun       | paghí      | taghí      | ahul       | ahui      |
| Sky      | tangbán   | tinggem    | tinggam    | tangaram   | kazing    |
| Snake    | marun     | kanu       | sanná      | rínam      | pharú     |
| Star     | insí      | chagan     | chaganthai | harthí     | sirvá     |
| Stone    | lung      | talo       | ntau       | ngalung    | ngalung   |
| Sun      | rímik     | tingnaimik | tamik      | tamak      | tsingmik  |
| Tiger    | takhú     | chakwí     | khúbui     | akhubí     | sangkhú   |
| Tooth    | ngá       | ahú        | aghá       | avá        | há        |
| Tree     | thingkung | singbang   | akoi       | asing      | thingrong |
| Village  | nam       | nam        | inam       | rám, khul  | ramkhú    |
| Water    | tui       | tadui      | athui      | tharí      | tarú      |
| Yam      | bánrá     | charú      | charáthai  | páthai     | lásukpái  |

| English. | N. Tánghul. | C. Tánghul. | S. Tánghul. | Khoibú.  | Maring.   |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Air      | masü        | mashia      | khíráng     | nonglit  | marthí    |
| Ant      | lángzá      | chamchá     | akhau       | míling   | phayáng   |
| Arrow    | malá        | malá        | the         | malá     | lá        |
| Bird     | atá         | otá         | mate        | wátsá    | wáchá     |
| Blood    | asü         | unsi        | athí        | hí       | hí        |
| Boat     | malhü       | malhí       | rakong      | malí     | lí        |
| Bone     | arükáu      | urú         | arú         | thurú    | khrául    |
| Buffalo  | shí         | shí         | selüi       | raloi    | lúí       |
| Cat      | láme        | tumí        | akhan       | tongkan  | tung      |
| Cow      | samuk       | samuk       | samuk       | namuk    | muk       |
| Crow     | khungkhá    | hongkhá     | awák        | hatharák | ák        |
| Day      | masütum     | masung      | asün        | nongyáng | nungháng  |
| Dog      | phü         | wí          | ü           | wí       | wí        |
| Ear      | akhaná      | okhaná      | nákor       | khaná    | nhámil    |
| Earth    | malái       | ngalái      | alü         | thalai   | klai      |
| Egg      | háchü       | atü         | artü        | wáyui    | wáyui     |
| Elephant | maphü       | sakatai     | sái         | kasái    | sái       |
| Eye      | amichá      | omít        | amít        | mít      | mít       |
| Father   | apá         | opá         | pá          | pá       | pápa      |
| Fire     | mái         | mái         | mui         | mai      | mai       |
| Fish     | khí         | sangá       | ngá         | thangá   | hugá      |
| Flower   | pie         | pie         | ramen       | pár      | pár       |
| Foot     | akho        | okho        | ake         | wáng     | ho        |
| Goat     | mí          | mikre       | makre       | hingngau | klang     |
| Hair     | kosen       | kosen       | sam         | sam      | sam       |
| Hand     | akhüi       | khut        | kuit        | khut     | hut       |
| Head     | akáo        | okáo        | ajú         | lú       | lú        |
| Hog      | hok         | hok         | ok          | hok      | wok       |
| Horn     | akatsü      | mchí        | arkí        | atsí     | chí       |
| Horse    | sakoi       | sakoi       | sapuk       | shapuk   | puk       |
| House    | shin        | shin        | yin         | tsim     | chim      |
| Iron     | marü        | marí        | thiar       | sakwá    | thir      |
| Leaf     | thiná       | thiná       | thingná     | ná       | ná        |
| Light    | she         | shea        | wár         | wár      | wár       |
| Man      | mü          | mí          | pásá        | thamí    | hmí       |
| Monkey   | nayong      | nayong      | yong        | hayong   | yung      |
| Moon     | kacheang    | kacheang    | akhá        | tanglá   | tánglá    |
| Mother   | aphü        | onú         | noá         | núbi     | tadá      |
| Mountain | kaphung     | kaphung     | ramthing    | ramthing | khlung    |
| Mouth    | ania        | ouia        | mur         | mur      | mur       |
| Musquito | hacheáng    | haicheang   | sangsan     | thangtan | thangkran |
| Name     | amí         | omin        | armin       | ming     | ming      |
| Night    | mayá        | rosá        | ayan        | rasá     | meá       |
| Oil      | tháu        | tháu        | tháu        | sherek   | thrik     |
| Plantain | mothái      | mothai      | müt         | mothai   | muthai    |
| River    | kong        | tütháu      | tü          | kongpwí  | tulil     |
| Road     | somphü      | sombüi      | lampü       | lampwí   | lam       |
| Salt     | ntsü        | machí       | machí       | miti     | tí        |
| Skin     | ahü         | ohoi        | arhün       | un       | wun       |
| Sky      | kazíráng    | kachíráng   | arwállong   | thangwán | nungthau  |
| Snake    | phrü        | phrüi       | marí        | phurun   | phrul     |
| Star     | sapáchenglá | sapáchenglá | arsí        | tikron   | sorwá     |
| Stone    | lunggau     | lung        | lung        | thullung | khlung    |
| Sun      | yimit       | ohimit      | aní         | nongmit  | nungmit   |
| Tiger    | sakhwü      | sakwí       | hampü       | hompwí   | humwí     |
| Tooth    | ahá         | ohá         | alárrá      | há       | há        |
| Tree     | thingbáng   | thingbáng   | thing       | hingtung | hingbál   |
| Village  | raháng      | ram, khui   | ram         | yon      | yul       |
| Water    | aichü       | tüandü      | tü          | yui      | yui       |
| Yam      | berhá       | berhá       | wirá        | rá       | bál       |



| <i>English.</i> | <i>Anamese.</i> | <i>Japanese.</i> | <i>Corean.</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Air             | hoi             | djiyu            | siyo           |
| Ant             | kien            | ari              | kayami         |
| Arrow           | ten             | ya               | sar            |
| Bird            | shim            | tori             | sai            |
| Blood           | mau             | tsü              | phi            |
| Boat            | ding            | tenmä            | syosyon        |
| Bone            | shüng           | hone             | spyo           |
| Buffalo         | klongnük        | suigu            | mursyo         |
| Cat             | meyü            | neko             | koi            |
| Cow             | süngkrau        | ushi             | syo            |
| Crow            | konkwa          | karasze          | kamakoi        |
| Day             | ngai            | hi               | narir          |
| Dog             | sho             | inu              | kai            |
| Ear             | tái             | nimi             | kúi            |
| Earth           | det             | tsi              | tati           |
| Egg             | krüng           | tamango          | ar             |
| Elephant        | wói             | dso              | khokhiri       |
| Eye             | mat             | me               | nún            |
| Father          | shá             | tsitsi           | api            |
| Fire            | lúa             | hi               | púr            |
| Fish            | kha             | sakana           | koki           |
| Flower          | hoa rü          | hana             | kot            |
| Foot            | kangshün        | asi              | par            |
| Goat            | yé              | hitszeji         | yang           |
| Hair            | long            | kaminoke         | thorok         |
| Hand            | tai             | te               | son            |
| Head            | dú              | atama            | mari           |
| Hog             | héu             | inoshishi        | santsey        |
| Horn            | süng            | tsno             | spúr           |
| Horse           | ngüa            | ma               | mar            |
| House           | ya              | uchi             | tsipka         |
| Iron            | sat             | tets             | tsuir          |
| Leaf            | la              | namari           | nip            |
| Light           | raangsang       | hikari           | piyot          |
| Man             | ngoe            | stonin           | saram          |
| Monkey          | wün             | saru             | tsainnapi      |
| Moon            | klang           | ski              | tarwor         |
| Mother          | me              | haha             | omi            |
| Mountain        | yam             | yama             | moismuni       |
| Mouth           | meng            | kuchi            | ipku           |
| Musquito        | bang            | ka               | mokú           |
| Name            | ten             | na               | irhom          |
| Night           | dem             | yoru             | pamya          |
| Oil             | yau             | abura            | kirúm          |
| Plantain        | kongtin         | obako            | phatshyo       |
| River           | som             | kawa             | hasyu          |
| Road            | dang            | mitchi           | kin            |
| Salt            | moe man         | shiwó            | sokom          |
| Skin            | yá              | kawa             | katsok         |
| Sky             | tüngtien        | sora             | hanar          |
| Snake           | ran             | kuchinawa        | paiyam         |
| Star            | tingto          | hoshi            | pyor           |
| Stone           | da              | ishi             | torsyok        |
| Sun             | witaiyüng       | nitchirin        | nar            |
| Tiger           | ongkop          | tora             | pom            |
| Tooth           | nanrang         | ha               | ni             |
| Tree            | kai             | ki               | namo           |
| Village         | lang            | mura             | suikor         |
| Water           | nük             | midzu            | mursyu         |
| Yam             | kwei            | skunemo          | ma             |

RESULTS OF COMPARISON,

Shewing the proportion of words in 100, which, in any two of the languages mentioned below, are found to be the same, or so nearly alike as to authorize the conclusion that they are derived from a common source.

|                | Bangáli,.... | Asámese, .. | Khamti,.... | Siamese,.... | Aká, ..... | Ábor,..... | Mishimí,.... | Barmese,.... | Karen,.... | Singpho,.... | Jilí,..... | Gáro,..... | Manipuri,.... | Songpú,.... | Kapwí,.... | Koreng,.... | Marám,.... | Champhung,.... | Luhuppa,.... | N. Tángkhul, | C. Tángkhul, | S. Tángkhul, | Khoibá,.... | Maring,.... | Anamese,.... | Japanese,.... | Corean,.... |    |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----|
| Bangáli,....   | 63           | 63          | 1           | 1            | 7          | 0          | 3            | 3            | 3          | 3            | 3          | 3          | 3             | 3           | 3          | 3           | 3          | 3              | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3           | 3           | 3            | 3             | 3           | 3  |
| Asámese, ..    | 1            | 1           | 92          | 1            | 7          | 0          | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0             | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0  |
| Khamti,....    | 1            | 1           | 92          | 1            | 7          | 0          | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0             | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0  |
| Siamese,....   | 1            | 1           | 92          | 1            | 7          | 0          | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0             | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0  |
| Aká, .....     | 7            | 7           | 1           | 0            | 47         | 20         | 12           | 12           | 15         | 15           | 15         | 15         | 15            | 15          | 15         | 15          | 15         | 15             | 15           | 15           | 15           | 15           | 15          | 15          | 15           | 15            | 15          | 15 |
| Ábor,.....     | 0            | 1           | 1           | 0            | 47         | 20         | 12           | 12           | 15         | 15           | 15         | 15         | 15            | 15          | 15         | 15          | 15         | 15             | 15           | 15           | 15           | 15           | 15          | 15          | 15           | 15            | 15          | 15 |
| Mishimí,....   | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 5          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| Barmese,....   | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 5          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| Karen,....     | 3            | 5           | 8           | 8            | 12         | 10         | 10           | 23           | 17         | 17           | 17         | 17         | 17            | 17          | 17         | 17          | 17         | 17             | 17           | 17           | 17           | 17           | 17          | 17          | 17           | 17            | 17          | 17 |
| Singpho,....   | 0            | 0           | 3           | 3            | 15         | 18         | 10           | 23           | 17         | 17           | 17         | 17         | 17            | 17          | 17         | 17          | 17         | 17             | 17           | 17           | 17           | 17           | 17          | 17          | 17           | 17            | 17          | 17 |
| Jilí,.....     | 1            | 0           | 10          | 10           | 15         | 11         | 13           | 25           | 21         | 70           | 22         | 16         | 16            | 16          | 16         | 16          | 16         | 16             | 16           | 16           | 16           | 16           | 16          | 16          | 16           | 16            | 16          | 16 |
| Gáro,.....     | 3            | 0           | 10          | 10           | 15         | 11         | 13           | 25           | 21         | 70           | 22         | 16         | 16            | 16          | 16         | 16          | 16         | 16             | 16           | 16           | 16           | 16           | 16          | 16          | 16           | 16            | 16          | 16 |
| Manipuri,....  | 1            | 0           | 3           | 3            | 11         | 15         | 16           | 15           | 25         | 16           | 10         | 10         | 10            | 10          | 10         | 10          | 10         | 10             | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10          | 10          | 10           | 10            | 10          | 10 |
| Songpú,....    | 1            | 0           | 3           | 3            | 11         | 15         | 16           | 15           | 25         | 16           | 10         | 10         | 10            | 10          | 10         | 10          | 10         | 10             | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10          | 10          | 10           | 10            | 10          | 10 |
| Kapwí,....     | 1            | 0           | 3           | 3            | 11         | 15         | 16           | 15           | 25         | 16           | 10         | 10         | 10            | 10          | 10         | 10          | 10         | 10             | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10          | 10          | 10           | 10            | 10          | 10 |
| Koreng,....    | 3            | 3           | 1           | 1            | 3          | 5          | 6            | 8            | 11         | 13           | 5          | 18         | 50            | 30          | 35         | 33          | 41         | 41             | 41           | 41           | 41           | 41           | 41          | 41          | 41           | 41            | 41          | 41 |
| Marám,....     | 3            | 3           | 1           | 1            | 3          | 5          | 6            | 8            | 11         | 13           | 5          | 18         | 50            | 30          | 35         | 33          | 41         | 41             | 41           | 41           | 41           | 41           | 41          | 41          | 41           | 41            | 41          | 41 |
| Champhung,.... | 1            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 10         | 10         | 10           | 10           | 10         | 10           | 10         | 10         | 10            | 10          | 10         | 10          | 10         | 10             | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10           | 10          | 10          | 10           | 10            | 10          | 10 |
| Luhuppa,....   | 1            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 8          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| N. Tángkhul,   | 1            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 8          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| C. Tángkhul,   | 1            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 8          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| S. Tángkhul,   | 1            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 8          | 8          | 8            | 8            | 8          | 8            | 8          | 8          | 8             | 8           | 8          | 8           | 8          | 8              | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8            | 8           | 8           | 8            | 8             | 8           | 8  |
| Khoibá,....    | 3            | 0           | 1           | 1            | 3          | 3          | 3            | 3            | 3          | 3            | 3          | 3          | 3             | 3           | 3          | 3           | 3          | 3              | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3           | 3           | 3            | 3             | 3           | 3  |
| Maring,....    | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1            | 1          | 1            | 1          | 1          | 1             | 1           | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1              | 1            | 1            | 1            | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 1             | 1           | 1  |
| Anamese,....   | 3            | 3           | 3           | 3            | 3          | 3          | 3            | 3            | 3          | 3            | 3          | 3          | 3             | 3           | 3          | 3           | 3          | 3              | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3            | 3           | 3           | 3            | 3             | 3           | 3  |
| Japanese,....  | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1            | 1          | 1            | 1          | 1          | 1             | 1           | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1              | 1            | 1            | 1            | 1            | 1           | 1           | 1            | 1             | 1           | 1  |
| Corean,....    | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0             | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0              | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0  |

Request for specimens of other Languages.

The foregoing table is to be regarded only as the commencement of a series of comparisons, which it is desirable to extend to as many languages as practicable. We would therefore request persons residing in various parts of India, or in other countries, to furnish specimens of such dialects as are spoken in their respective neighbourhoods, including all the words given in the table, by which means a general comparison may be readily made. In addition to the list of words, it is desirable to obtain information on the following points:

1. Within what geographical limits the language described is spoken.
2. The estimated number of people who speak it.
3. The account they give of their own origin, and any circumstances

which, in the opinion of the writer, tend to elucidate their origin, and to establish an ancient connection between them and other races.

4. Whether the language is originally monosyllabic or polysyllabic. If the former, have any polysyllabic words crept in, and from what source?

5. Does the language possess a variety of tones? How many and what are they?

6. Is the pronunciation of the language uniform throughout the district in which it is spoken? Are the sounds of particular letters varied, in certain positions, for the sake of euphony?

7. Is it a written language? If so, whence does it derive its alphabet? Is its alphabet well adapted to express the sounds of the language, or otherwise?

8. How many vowel sounds does it contain? How many consonants?

9. What languages does it resemble in grammatical construction? Do the nouns undergo any change of form on account of case, gender, or number? If not, how are these accidents expressed?

10. Are the verbs inflected to express the various moods and tenses? Or are these determined by the use of prepositive or postpositive particles?

11. Are adjectives varied to agree with their nouns? Have they any degrees of comparison? What is the method of forming the numerals above ten? Are there any generic particles affixed to the numerals?

12. Has the language an article?

13. Are there different forms for the personal pronouns, designating the superiority or inferiority of the speaker or hearer?

14. In what order are the different parts of speech arranged in a sentence? Does the possessive case precede or follow the word by which it is governed? Is the objective governed by prepositions, or postpositions? Does the verb precede or follow the objective which it governs? Do adverbs, conjunctions, auxiliaries, and other particles precede or follow the verbs which they modify?

IV.—*Specimens of Buddhist Inscriptions, with symbols, from the west of India.* By Colonel W. H. SYKES, Hon. Mem., As. Soc. &c.

The admirable and efficient use you have made in your able journal of the ancient inscriptions and ancient coins found in various parts of India, induced me to apply to withdraw all my copies of inscriptions met with in Western India from the hands of the Royal Asiatic Society with a view to offer them to you to make such use of as you might think proper. My application to the Royal Asiatic Society was met with an assurance that the inscriptions, which had been transmitted to the literary society of *Bombay* very many years ago, and which were subsequently sent by this society to the R. A. S., were to be published immediately; this assurance precluded further interference on my